

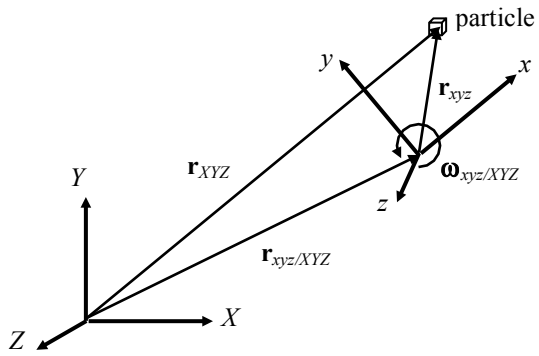
The Linear Momentum Equation using a Non-Inertial Frame of Reference



The SpaceX Falcon 9 rocket and Crew Dragon spacecraft carrying NASA astronauts Douglas Hurley and Robert Behnken lifts off during NASA's SpaceX mission to the International Space Station from the Kennedy Space Center in Cape Canaveral, Fla., on May 30, 2020.

THOM BAUR/REUTER

The Linear Momentum Equation using a Non-Inertial Frame of Reference



$\mathbf{F}_{\text{body on CV}} + \mathbf{F}_{\text{surface on CV}}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & - \int_{\text{CV}} \left\{ \mathbf{a}_{xyz/XYZ} + \left(\dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_{xyz/XYZ} \times \mathbf{r}_{xyz} \right) + \left(2\boldsymbol{\omega}_{xyz/XYZ} \times \mathbf{u}_{xyz} \right) + \left[\boldsymbol{\omega}_{xyz/XYZ} \times \left(\boldsymbol{\omega}_{xyz/XYZ} \times \mathbf{r}_{xyz} \right) \right] \right\} \rho dV \\
 & = \frac{d}{dt} \int_{\text{CV}} \mathbf{u}_{xyz} \rho dV + \int_{\text{CS}} \mathbf{u}_{xyz} (\rho \mathbf{u}_{\text{rel}} \cdot d\mathbf{A})
 \end{aligned}$$